

# ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D., F.R.S.,

PRESIDENT

OF THE

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL  
SOCIETY OF LONDON,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 2ND, 1885.



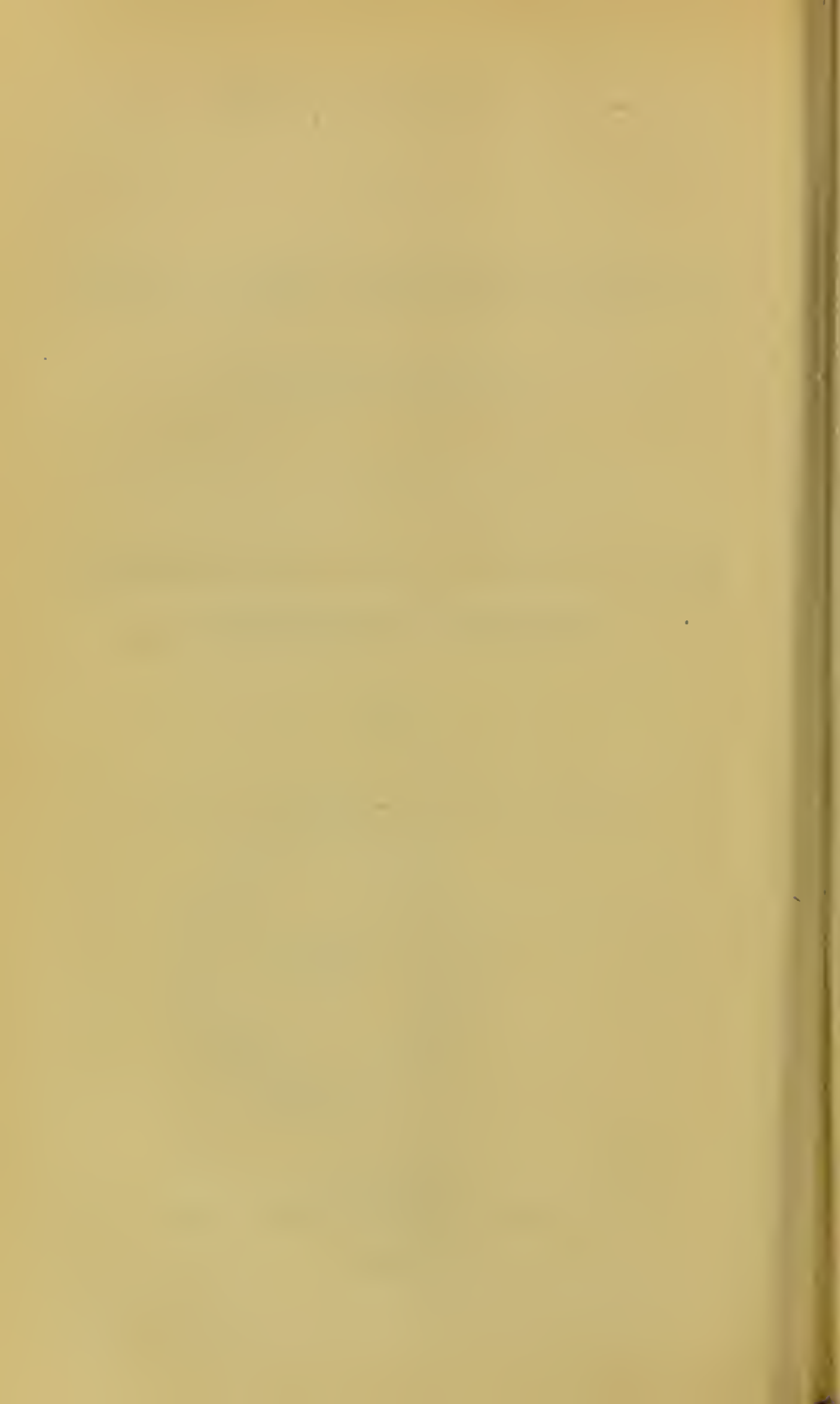
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GENTLEMEN,—If I were to estimate the experience of former Presidents of the Society by a comparison with my own, I should conclude that they must have found the preparation for the annual meeting the most arduous and anxious work of the official year. For surely the annual address, which, in accordance with custom and precedent, is mainly composed of obituary notices of recently deceased Fellows, cannot have been found an easy task by any, even the ablest and most eloquent, of the many eminent men who have preceded me in this chair.

One of the most distinguished of our foreign Honorary Fellows, the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, in the course of an eloquent and affectionate memoir of his friend and fellow-countryman, Dr. Valentine Mott, refers to the difficulties which beset the path of a contemporary biographer in the following terms:—"It is confessedly difficult under any circumstances to write the biography of a contemporary. For, on the one hand, there is great danger of indulgence in fulsome eulogy, and, on the

other, of being blinded by jealousy and prejudice. In either event injustice is apt to be done alike to the subject and to the truth of history." Whether I have succeeded in my endeavour to avoid these two opposite but equally faulty extremes I must leave to the judgment of others.

As on previous occasions it has been a source of satisfaction to me to observe that obituary notices of intimate friends which I have myself contributed to one or other of the medical journals have been utilised by former Presidents of the Society, so now, in addition to such personal knowledge as I possess of our deceased Fellows and their published writings, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the obituaries which have appeared in the public journals. In some instances, too, I have been much assisted by information which has been kindly afforded me by relatives or intimate friends of the deceased.

Since our last annual meeting the names of fourteen of our Fellows have been erased from our muster-roll by the hand of death. Of these six were *resident* Fellows, namely, Dr. Barclay, Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Sir Erasmus Wilson, Dr. David Alexander King, and Dr. Baxter. Six were *non-resident* Fellows, namely, Dr. Samuel Best Denton, Dr. Lashmar, Mr. John Arnold, Mr. James Stock Daniel, Dr. William Gillett Cory, and Mr. William Collins Worthington. One *Honorary* Fellow, Dr. Allen Thomson, and one *Foreign Honorary* Fellow, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, complete the list of our losses.

It may be stated in general terms that, while most of those whose deaths we have to deplore had attained to a good old age and, having accomplished their life's work, had retired from the active duties of their profession, in at least three instances men whose past performances had led to a well-founded hope of an honorable and brilliant future, have been cut off in mid-career and at a comparatively early age. I refer particularly to Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Dr. Baxter, and Dr. King.

I propose now to speak of each of our deceased Fellows in the order in which their deaths occurred.

*Dr. Samuel Best Denton* was born on the 3rd May, 1797, and having received his early education at Hull he entered at the then united Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He became a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1820, a Member of the College of Surgeons in 1843, and M.D. of Aberdeen in 1852. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1846. After practising at Hornsey, near Hull, for upwards of sixty years, he died March 9th, 1884, having nearly completed his eighty-sixth year.

His partner, Mr. James Thomas Jones, in a private note with which I have been favoured, states that from his youth Dr. Denton was an ardent student not only of subjects strictly professional, but also of astronomy, botany, and other branches of natural history. He had the gift of forming a rapid and generally a correct diagnosis, and in his treatment of disease he displayed much care, skill, and foresight. He was an admirable specimen of the old English gentleman, never displaying this character to greater advantage than when in the homes of the poor. He was a man of the purest truth and integrity, and his memory is deeply loved and revered. A local paper says of him :—" His old friend, Sir James Alderson, often advised him to migrate to the metropolis as a more suitable field for his talents, but being of a quiet, retiring nature he preferred to remain in this somewhat secluded locality. Every respect was shown by the townspeople during the time of his funeral, all the shops being closed and business suspended, while the streets and the church were thronged with sorrowing patients and friends."

Dr. Denton published in the 'Provincial Medical Journal' a paper on "Hydrophobia and Chloroform," and in the 'Lancet' one on "Enlargement of the Prostate Gland," and another on "Tubercular Disease of the Periosteum."

*Dr. Allen Thomson*,<sup>1</sup> who was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1883, was born in Edinburgh on the 2nd April,

<sup>1</sup> For the main facts of Dr. Allen Thomson's career I am indebted to an interesting memoir by Dr. McKendrick, read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, April 30th, 1884, and to an obituary in the 'Lancet,' April 12th, 1884.



1809. He was educated at the High School and the University of his native city. As a student his merits were recognised, as those of his father had been before him, in his election to the Presidency of the Royal Medical Society. In 1830 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, when the bent of his mind towards embryology was shown by his Graduation Thesis, "On the Development of the Heart and Blood-vessels in Vertebrate Animals." After taking his degree he went for a fifteen months' course of study to Paris, where he attended the various hospitals, and amongst other lectures those of Cuvier.

In 1831 he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and became associated with the late Dr. William Sharpey in a course of systematic lectures on Anatomy and Physiology in the Extra-Academical School. This association continued from 1831 to 1836, when Dr. Sharpey was appointed Professor of Physiology in University College, London. The next three years, from 1836 to 1839, his health having somewhat failed from overwork, Dr. Allen Thomson spent on the Continent with the noble family of Bedford.

In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, an appointment which he resigned in 1841 to become again a teacher of anatomy in the Extramural School in Edinburgh. In that year Professor Alison resigned the Chair of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology) in the University of Edinburgh and in 1842 Dr. Allen Thomson was appointed his successor. He held the Edinburgh professorship for six years, when he was appointed by the Crown in 1848 to succeed Dr. James Jeffray in the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, a professorship which he held with great distinction for twenty-nine years, resigning it in 1877, when he was succeeded by its present distinguished occupant, Dr Cleland, who in former years had been one of his demonstrators. During these thirty-five years he had the unique experience of being a professor

in three out of the four Scotch universities, and in all of them he worked with an indefatigable industry, not merely in connection with the immediate duties of his chair, but as a contributor to scientific literature, and at the end of his days he had become generally known throughout the scientific world as one of the most careful, judicious, accurate, and learned investigators and teachers of his favourite subjects.

It was in the field of embryology that he won his laurels, and few if any men have done so much to render this department of biological science familiar to British naturalists. He wrote largely for the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology,' edited by the late Dr. Todd. The articles on "Circulation," "Generation," and "Ovum," are his, and to the past and current editions of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed the articles on these and other kindred subjects. He also wrote on physiological optics, more especially on the mechanism by which accommodation for vision at different distances is effected. His name has long been associated with Quain's 'System of Human Anatomy,' as editor especially of the descriptive parts of the seventh and eighth editions. In the seventh edition he was associated with Professors Sharpey and Cleland, in the eighth with Professors Sharpey and Schäfer, and in the ninth and last edition with Professors Schäfer and Thane, of University College. He brought out a second edition of his father's 'Life of Cullen.' To the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and to British and Foreign journals, he contributed numerous special papers and articles. To the Royal Society alone he contributed about twenty papers.

During his distinguished career he received many scientific honours. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1838, and of the Royal Society of London in 1848. For eighteen years, from 1859 to 1877, he was a Member of the Medical Council for the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's jointly. In 1872 he was President of the Biological Section of the

British Association at the meeting in Edinburgh, and in 1876, he had the honour of being elected President of the Association. At the meeting at Plymouth, in 1877, his address on his favourite topic, "The Development of the Forms of Natural Life," was a masterly history of the gradual acceptance of the doctrines connected with the name of Darwin, whose important generalisations his open and receptive mind had long before accepted.

In 1871 he received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D., and in 1877 the Glasgow University conferred on him the same degree. In 1882 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

As a citizen of Glasgow Dr. Allen Thomson took a prominent part in various great public undertakings, especially as Chairman of the Removal and Buildings Committee of the University of Glasgow from 1863 to 1874, which led to the erection of the grand university buildings on Gilmore Hill, and the carrying out of this great scheme is said to have been largely due to his energy and tact. He also took an active part in the erection of the Western Infirmary of Glasgow. This noble institution is a model hospital, and Dr. Allen Thomson, as a Member of the Board of the Directors, did much to make it what it is.

On his retirement from the University of Glasgow in 1877 his portrait, painted by the President of the Scottish Academy of Arts, the late Sir Daniel Macnee, was presented by his friends and admirers to the University, and it now hangs in the Hunterian Museum of that University.

He was appointed a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in succession to the late Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Thomson was in his usual good health until within about four months of his death. About the middle of December, 1883, he began to complain of his left eye, which was found to have become glaucomatous, and on December 15th Mr. John Couper, with the concurrence of Sir Wm.



Bowman, performed iridectomy. The operation was successful in relieving pain, restoring normal tension, and maintaining vision. About a fortnight later he began to suffer from lancinating pains, as he said, in the course of the left temporo-auricular nerve. During the last few weeks of his life I had the melancholy privilege of attending him with Mr. Couper and Mr. Aikin. The next serious symptom was sudden loss of vision in the right eye. This was seen to be associated with plugging of the main branch of the arteria centralis retinae. As there was no evidence of cardiac valvular disease it is probable that the blood coagulation had occurred in a vessel altered by senile degeneration of its walls, and the neurotic symptoms which followed were probably due to a similar obstruction in other vessels. There was a temporary and partial paralysis of the left hand; then the muscles on the right side of the face were affected; next the vagus became implicated, and there followed almost incessant hiccough, dysphagia, and lastly dyspnoea, which proved fatal on March 22nd, 1884.

The remains, which were taken to Scotland for burial, were followed by a number of distinguished scientific friends to Euston Station, where they were met by many others who had assembled to show their respect and esteem for the deceased.

Dr. Allen Thomson will long be held in affectionate remembrance not only for the extent and variety of his scientific attainments, but for his wisdom in council, the genuine kindly courtesy which gave an indescribable charm to his manner, and the enduring warmth of his friendship.

*Dr. Charles Lashmar*, of Croydon, was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1841, his proposal paper having been signed by Thomas Addison, Richard Bright, and Bransby Cooper. He obtained the license of the Apothecaries' Company in 1827, and the M.D. of Erlangen in 1841. Having practised at Croydon for more than forty-five years he retired some years since to Brighton, where he

died on March 25th, 1884, at the age of eighty. I am not aware that Dr. Lashmar made any contribution to the literature of the profession.

*Dr. Andrew Whyte Barclay*<sup>1</sup> was descended from an old Scotch family, his father having been a naval officer during the earlier years of the present century. Born at Desart in Fifeshire in 1817, he received his preliminary education at the Edinburgh High School, commenced the study of medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1834, and graduated M.D. in 1839. He afterwards studied in Berlin, and subsequently, with two of his brothers, visited Italy and France. He then went to Cambridge and entered Caius College, where he obtained several scholarships.

In 1847 he graduated M.B. at Cambridge, and soon after placed his name on the books of St. George's Hospital, where he was appointed Medical Registrar. His reports of cases during his tenure of that office are said to be of great value. In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the following year he graduated M.D. at Cambridge. In 1857 he was appointed Assistant Physician to St. George's, and in 1862 he succeeded Dr. Bence Jones as full physician, which office he resigned in 1882 in accordance with the laws of the hospital.

Dr. Barclay held in succession two important lectureships,—that on *Materia Medica* and that on the Principles and Practice of Physic. As Physician to the hospital and as a teacher his work was conscientiously and faithfully performed. As Treasurer to the Medical School during a number of years he was brought into close contact with the pupils and was by them much esteemed.

At the College of Physicians, where his business habits were highly appreciated, he did good work as Councillor, Examiner, and Censor, and a few months before his death he was chosen for the important office of Treasurer of the College. In 1881 he gave the Harveian Oration, and I

<sup>1</sup> 'Lancet,' May 10th, 1884, and 'Medical Times and Gaz.,' May 17th, 1884.

scarcely need remind you that in the same year he was elected President of this Society.

Dr. Barclay was the author of several works: 'The Progress of Sanitary Measures and Preventive Medicine,' 'A Manual of Medical Diagnosis,' a third edition of which was published in 1870; 'Gout and Rheumatism in Relation to Disease of the Heart.' His small volume on 'Medical Errors' involved him in some controversy, since not all of his contemporaries to whom he imputed error admitted the justice of the imputation. Our 'Transactions' contain two valuable papers on "Statistics of Valvular Disease of the Heart" (vols. xxxi and xxxv); and the articles on "Delirium Tremens" and on "Croup and Diphtheria" in 'Holmes's System of Surgery,' 1860, were from Dr. Barclay's pen. For a number of years Dr. Barclay was Medical Officer of Health for the parish of Chelsea, and during the latter part of his life his attention was chiefly given to sanitary subjects. His death occurred after so short an illness as to give a painful shock to his numerous friends. I saw him apparently in his usual good health at a meeting of the College of Physicians on Thursday the 24th April; he was taken ill that evening and died on the morning of the 28th, the immediate cause of death being cardiac failure consequent on intestinal irritation.

Dr. Barclay was highly esteemed for his admirable social qualities, and it has been said of him that "those who knew him best loved him most." He is also deserving of respect for the courage with which he would contend for a doctrine which he knew to be unpopular but which he conscientiously believed to be true. In illustration of this I may refer to an elaborate paper of his published thirteen years ago ('Lancet,' March 2nd, 1872), in which he contends, in opposition to the high authorities whom he quotes, that the so-called pre-systolic or, as Dr. Gairdner terms it, the auricular-systolic murmur at the apex of the heart is not a result of the blood passing into the ventricle through a constricted or roughened mitral orifice, but that it



is a regurgitant murmur the result of mitral incompetence, and that it is systolic in rhythm. In this contention I believe that Dr. Barclay was in error, but he nevertheless deserves credit for having the courage of his opinion.<sup>1</sup>

In contrast with the courage thus displayed by Dr. Barclay, I venture to remark in passing that there are two forms or phases of intellectual cowardice whose tendency is to retard the progress of medical as of other kinds of knowledge. The one is a dread of, and therefore a shrinking from, the advocacy of a doctrine believed to be true, but which is not in accordance with the opinion of the majority; the other is an unwillingness to investigate facts and to weigh arguments, the tendency of which might be to prove that doctrines to which we have publicly professed our assent, may prove to be erroneous, and therefore demand from us an equally public acknowledgment of our error. As an example of one who to the very end of his prolonged life displayed in a pre-eminent degree the moral courage which is the direct opposite of the cowardice here alluded to, I need only mention the revered name of the late Sir Thomas Watson.

*Mr. John Arnold* was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1878. He was the son of a planter in British Guiana. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and matriculated at the University of London in 1863. He was originally intended for the army, but having failed to pass the entrance examination at Woolwich, he entered and went through the usual course at St. Bartholomew's.

<sup>1</sup> That a diastolic murmur, accompanied by a thrill leading up to and terminating in the impulse of the ventricle, is a result of mitral constriction or roughening of the auricular surface of the valves, was clearly pointed out by Skoda ('On Auscultation and Percussion,' Dr. Markham's translation, p. 232), and subsequently by Dr. Markham ('Diseases of the Heart,' 1st ed., p. 206, 2nd ed., p. 122), who quotes in support of the doctrine Hamernjk, Skoda and Jaeksel. Dr. Markham speaks of the murmur as of "comparatively rare occurrence." Afterwards Dr. Gairdner suggested that since a murmur which immediately precedes the systole is in fact synchronous with the systole of the auricle it might well be designated auricular-systolic. Dr. Gairdner also showed that the murmur is much more common than previous writers had supposed.

Having become a Member of the College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, he was for a year Obstetric Assistant under Dr. Greenhalgh. He then returned to Demerara and became Resident Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital there. During an epidemic of yellow fever he made some hundreds of post-mortem examinations, but I am not aware that the results have been published. During his tenure of office Dr. Craig, Surgeon-General of Trinidad, visited the Demerara Hospital and was so favorably impressed by Mr. Arnold that he shortly afterwards offered him the post of Medical Officer of Health for Trinidad and Surgeon to the Colonial Hospital there. He discharged the duties of these offices to the entire satisfaction of the Surgeon-General and other official superiors, and obtained also a large private practice.

He was more than once compelled to return to Europe on account of his health, and he died last summer of tubercular disease while on a visit to Aix-les-Bains. He is said to have been thoroughly well grounded in his profession and to have been respected and honoured by all who knew him.

*Dr. Samuel D. Gross*, who was elected a Foreign Honorary Fellow of this Society in 1868, was born near Easton in Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1805. After receiving a classical education he began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen, and having graduated M.D. in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1828, he at once commenced the practice of his profession in that city. After the lapse of eighteen months, having meanwhile married, Dr. Gross returned to his native place, Easton, where he soon obtained a good practice, and where, to increase his knowledge of practical anatomy, he built a dissecting-room at the end of his garden and dissected daily for several hours. In October, 1833, he removed to Cincinnati, having accepted the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. After teaching anatomy for two sessions in the Medical College he was in 1835 unanimously elected to the Chair of Pathological



Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. During the next few years he devoted most of his time to the study of Pathological Anatomy, the collecting and preservation of specimens, and laying the foundation of a museum of Morbid Anatomy. He thus acquired the knowledge which enabled him in 1839 to publish his 'Elements of Pathological Anatomy,' of which a second edition appeared in 1845, and the third and last in 1857.

In 1840 he accepted the Professorship of Surgery in Louisville Medical Institute, afterwards the University of Louisville. His class, which during the first session numbered 204, afterwards increased to 406. In 1843 he published a monograph 'On the Nature and Treatment of Wounds of the Intestines,' the result mainly of numerous experiments which he had performed on dogs. And he defends himself and others who have practised vivisection against the unwarrantable charge of cruelty, the result as he says of "the mawkish sentimentality of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which have made so much ado about this matter." In 1849 there was a dispute between the University and the City as to the government of the University, and at this critical period Dr. Gross, being in doubt as to the result of the suit, accepted the offer of the Chair of Surgery in the University of the city of New York rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Valentine Mott. He passed the winter of 1850-51 in the city of New York, but before the termination of the session he was solicited by his former colleagues at Louisville to resume his Chair in that University, the suit in the meantime having been decided in favour of the University. For various reasons, amongst others the earnest wish of his family to return to their former home, he was led to tender his resignation to the University of New York and to resume his Chair in that of Louisville.

In 1851 he published 'A Practical Treatise on the Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Bladder, the Prostate Gland, and the Urethra,' and in 1854 his 'Practical Treatise on Foreign Bodies in the Air

Passages' was published. This work is so complete that if it were now republished it would require no other changes or additions than such as would be called for by the results of laryngoscopic work since the publication of the original treatise.

In 1856 Dr. Gross accepted the Chair of Surgery in his alma mater, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. A strong motive for taking this step was his desire to be relieved from a large family practice which left him little time for writing his elaborate 'System of Surgery,' upon which he had been engaged for several years.

In the autumn of 1859 the work was published in two large octavo volumes, and the sixth and last edition appeared in 1882.

During the war of the Rebellion, he took great interest in gunshot wounds, and visited many battle-fields to observe their peculiar features, of which he made valuable notes. In March, 1882, he resigned the Chair of Surgery which he had filled for twenty-six years, and he was thereupon unanimously elected Emeritus Professor.

In addition to the various works which have here been mentioned, Dr. Gross published innumerable papers, addresses, and memoirs in the various medical journals. He accomplished this vast amount of writing by rising early and working in an orderly and systematic manner. He said of himself that "his genius was the genius of industry, perseverance, and common sense," and the result has been that no previous medical teacher or author on the continent of America exercised so widespread and commanding an influence as Professor Gross. He was a member of numerous medical and scientific societies both American and foreign.

In 1872 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., in 1880 the University of Cambridge that of LL.D., and last year the University of Edinburgh conferred, *in absentia*, the degree of LL.D. In 1881 he was invited by Mr., now Sir William, Maccormac to deliver the address on behalf of the American delegates

to the International Medical Congress, but to his great regret he was unable to be present.

With the exception of slight rheumatic pains Dr. Gross had good health until a few months before his death, when he began to suffer from indigestion, swollen feet, and other symptoms of a weak heart. In January, 1884, he had a bronchial attack which confined him to the house. Being thus deprived of fresh air and exercise his appetite and digestive powers failed and he died from exhaustion on the 6th May last.

In accordance with his expressed wishes, the following day, after a funeral service in the presence of his family and attendants, his body was taken to the Crematory at Washington, Pa., and there reduced to ashes, which on the following Sunday were deposited in the family vault beside the coffin of his wife at Woodlands Cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

*Dr. William Fairlie Clarke*<sup>2</sup> was the son of an officer in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company, and he was born at Calcutta in 1833.

He was educated first at the High School of Edinburgh, then at Rugby under Dr. Goulburn, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his B.A. degree he returned to Edinburgh with the intention of studying for the Bar, but finding medicine more to his taste he gave up the law, and in 1858 entered as a medical student at King's College. There he soon attracted the notice and acquired the esteem of his fellow-students and his teachers, who recognised in him a highly cultured and refined gentleman with deep and earnest religious convictions. After graduating M.A. and M.B. at Oxford in 1862 he returned to King's College, and for six months was House Surgeon of the Hospital, after which, for one year, he held the office of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

<sup>1</sup> For further particulars of Dr. Gross's distinguished career see an interesting memoir by Dr. I. Minis Hays, in the 'American Journal of the Medical Sciences' (Jan., 1884), and in the 'Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia' (third series, vol. vii).

<sup>2</sup> 'Lancet,' and 'Brit. Med. Journal,' May 17th, 1884.



In 1863 he obtained the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons. He then, for a time, travelled on the Continent with Lord Shaftesbury, and finally commenced practice as a pure Surgeon in Curzon Street. He became Clinical Assistant to Mr. (now Sir William) Bowman at Moorfields, an office which he held for three years. He also became in succession Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary; Assistant Surgeon to the West London Hospital, and finally in 1871 Assistant Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital. In 1865 he published a 'Manual of the Practice of Surgery' which went through three editions. In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of this Society, and in our 'Transactions' for 1872 there is a paper of his on "A Case of Unilateral Atrophy of the Tongue," and in the volume for 1874 another paper on "Cases of so-called Ichthyosis Linguae."

I am informed by an eminent Ophthalmic Surgeon that Fairlie Clarke's account of transverse calcareous opacity of the cornea ("On Some Rare Forms of Opacity of the Cornea," 'Brit. Med. Journ.,' Oct. 8th, 1870) is both original and valuable, and evinces careful and discriminative clinical observation. He continued to take special interest in diseases of the tongue, and he published a monograph on that subject in 1873. He also wrote the article on "Diseases of the Tongue" in Dr. Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine.'

He was much interested in various philanthropic subjects. When quite a young man he recognised the great importance of improving the dwellings of the poor, and in conjunction with his friend Mr. Bosanquet he established one of the earliest associations for effecting this upon a sound financial basis. He also thought much and wrote well on hospital out-patient reform and provident dispensaries, on poor-law relief, on medical missions, and on the temperance question. Articles from his pen on these and kindred subjects appeared in the 'Edinburgh,' 'Quarterly,' and 'Fortnightly' Reviews and in 'Macmillan's Magazine.'

In 1870 he married a lady eminently fitted to be his

helpmate, and soon afterwards he removed to a larger house in Mansfield Street, where for some years he lived very happily. In time, however, he found that his income from private practice as a pure Surgeon did not keep pace with the requirements of an increasing family, and in 1876, having taken his M.D. at Oxford, he determined to leave London and engage in general practice at Southborough in Kent. There he spent the last eight years of his life beloved and respected by all who knew him, and, in addition to the faithful discharge of his strictly professional work, taking an active interest in local and general philanthropic movements, which he was ever ready to assist by his voice and his pen. In 1881 the village of Southborough, notwithstanding its great natural advantages, was not free from grave sanitary defects and Dr. Clarke was long prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid fever. This serious illness appears to have left some permanent mischief, and about two months before his death there arose symptoms of obscure brain disease which, making rapid progress, proved fatal, to the grief of his numerous friends, on the 8th May, 1884. His premature death excited much sympathy for his bereaved widow and his four sons.

*Mr. Cæsar Henry Hawkins* was born September 19th, 1798, at Bisley, in Gloucestershire. His father the Rev. Edward Hawkins, was Vicar of Bisley and the youngest son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, who was for many years Surgeon to St. George's Hospital and Sergeant Surgeon to George II and George III. At the age of nine Mr. Cæsar Hawkins entered Christ's Hospital, where he remained six years. In 1814, soon after leaving the Blue-coat School, he was articled for five years to Mr. Sheppard, a practitioner at Hampton Court. In 1819 he became a pupil at St. George's Hospital when Sir Everard Home was the most eminent Surgeon and Mr. Brodie was acting as his assistant.

He obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons in 1821, and the same year he was House Surgeon at the



Lock Hospital. The following year he was House Surgeon at St. George's. After this for some years he taught Anatomy in the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street. He was appointed Surgeon to St. George's in 1829. From 1832 to 1834 he lectured with Dr. Seymour at St. George's on Medical Jurisprudence, and after this he lectured on Surgery, first with Mr. George Babington and then with Mr. Tatum, until 1874, after which he occasionally gave clinical lectures. On resigning the office of Surgeon to the Hospital in 1861 he was made Consulting Surgeon, and he was requested by his old pupils to sit for his bust, which was presented to his wife.

In 1874 Mr. Hawkins printed for private circulation two volumes entitled 'Contributions to Pathology and Surgery.' These consist of a collection of miscellaneous writings for the most part scattered through the transactions of medical societies and medical periodicals; they also contain some admirable clinical lectures. These two volumes afford conclusive evidence of his industry and learning, of his skill and eminence as a Surgeon, and of his success and influence as a clinical teacher.

Amongst other papers of great interest is a reprint of a paper in the thirty-fifth volume of our 'Transactions' "On a Successful Case of Colotomy," to which is appended a tabular statement of forty-four cases in which the operation had been performed by other Surgeons. This publication is believed to have contributed greatly to encourage resort to the operation, especially in cases of stricture of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. The paper affords some striking and instructive illustrations of the difficulty which attends the diagnosis of the exact seat and cause of intestinal obstruction.

One of the most interesting clinical lectures is that (in vol. i, p. 136) "On the First Successful Case of Ovariotomy in a London Hospital." This case occurred in the year 1846, when anæsthetics were unknown, and when there was no suspicion that the contact of atmospheric air

with the peritoneum could be injurious otherwise than by being of too low a temperature.

Mr. Hawkins's distinguished career is so well known that in this room it is scarcely necessary to say that the former Bluecoat boy and the apothecary's apprentice lived to obtain all the honours which his professional brethren could bestow upon a Surgeon of the greatest eminence. He was twice President of the Royal College of Surgeons, first in 1852 and again in 1861; for seventeen years he was an Examiner at the College. For some years he represented the College on the General Medical Council, and until his death he was a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum. In 1849 he delivered the Hunterian Oration, when H.R.H. the late Prince Consort honoured the College by his presence. This learned oration occupies the first place in the volumes of collected writings before referred to. For the usual period of five years he was Examiner in Surgery at the University of London.

On the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie he was appointed Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, being the fourth of his family who had obtained the same distinction. And it is a noteworthy fact that he was consulted by four generations of the Royal Family.

He joined this Society in 1828, and contributed twelve important papers to the 'Transactions.' He served in succession the offices of Councillor, Referee, Vice-President, Treasurer, and in 1855-6 that of President. In 1852 he was President of the Pathological Society, and he had been a fellow of the Royal Society since 1856.

Referring to some personal characteristics, the writer of an interesting and appreciative memoir in one of the journals ('British Medical Journal,' Aug. 16th, 1884) says of him, "His manners had little enough in common with the fashionable host, who 'with his arms outstretched as if he would fly grasps the new comer.' To tell the truth, many people complained of him as cold and stiff on a slight acquaintance, but on a closer intimacy all this vanished

and his genuine kindness of heart, his sincerity, and his trustworthiness endeared him to a large circle of friends."

Two of Mr. Cæsar Hawkins's elder brothers were the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., well known as the Provost of Oriel from 1828 to 1882, and the late Dr. Francis Hawkins, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Registrar in succession of the Royal College of Physicians and of the General Medical Council. It is not without interest to observe that of the famous Provost, and his apparent coldness and reserve, his biographer, in a recent number of the 'Quarterly Review' (October, 1883), speaks in terms almost identical with those which I have just now quoted as applied to the great Surgeon. The writer says of the Provost, "A constitutional dread of overstepping by a hair's-breadth the strict line of truth (so at least it seemed) not only guarded him effectually from anything approaching to sentimental outburst, but even kept in check ordinary expressions of warmth, restrained him—even unpleasantly if the truth must be told—while in converse with those whom he did love and trust, as if through fear of possibly overstating his feelings."

Then follow statements to show that beneath an exterior apparently cold and reserved "he had the warmest as well as the most feeling heart."

It will be evident from these extracts that between the mental and moral characteristics of the eminent Surgeon and the famous Oxford Provost there was a close fraternal resemblance. The brothers, who were deeply attached to each other, were not long separated by death. The Provost died on November 18th, 1882, having nearly completed his ninety-fourth year, and the Surgeon followed on July 20th, 1884, at the age of eighty-six. His death appears to have been an indirect result of an accidental bruise of his left leg consequent on a stumble in walking downstairs in December, 1883. This was attended with much effusion of blood, and subsequently there was evidence of thrombosis in some of the large veins of the same leg, with constitutional disturbance and loss of strength



which confined him to his room. After a temporary improvement there was a relapse with cough and loss of appetite and at last rather sudden death from syncope.

One of the most distinguished members of the profession, writing to a friend on hearing of the death of Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, said of him, "We have lost, I think, the clearest mind in our profession, in which accuracy was least swayed by imagination or temper or desire for renown. I have never known one more discreet or honest in council or less influenced by self-interest."<sup>1</sup>

*William James Erasmus Wilson*,<sup>2</sup> who was proud of his Scottish descent, was born in 1809, his father being then a medical officer in the navy. He received his earlier education at Dartford and Swanscombe, in Kent, and in 1825 he commenced his medical studies at St. Bartholomew's, where he is said to have been a favourite pupil of Abernethy. In 1831 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon afterwards Dr. Jones Quain made him his assistant at University College, and subsequently he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy under Mr. Richard Quain. While holding this office he acquired repute as a skilful dissector and a successful teacher. In conjunction with Dr. Jones Quain he published a series of anatomical plates of the human body. In 1833 he published the 'Dissector's Manual,' a second edition of which appeared in 1853. In 1840 he was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Middlesex Hospital, and in the same year he published the 'Anatomist's Vade-Mecum,' illustrated by woodcuts. This was long a very popular manual and went through six editions, the last appearing in 1854. He was for some years a Consulting Surgeon to the Marylebone Infirmary, where he obtained much experience of general surgical practice, but ultimately he was led to adopt diseases of the skin as a special subject of study and practice. In the department of dermatology he worked with his cha-

<sup>1</sup> Obituary in the 'Lancet,' July 26th, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> 'Lancet,' and 'Brit. Med. Journal,' August 16th, 1884.

racteristic zeal and soon acquired a reputation which by degrees brought with it a large and very lucrative practice. In 1842 he published his 'Treatise on Diseases of the Skin,' a sixth edition of which appeared in 1867. In addition to this he published numerous other works, lectures, and papers on the skin and its diseases, the titles of which alone occupy a page and a half of our printed library catalogue. In 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, in 1870 a Member of the Council, and President of the College in 1881. In the same year he presided over the Dermatological Section of the International Medical Congress. In 1844 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1839, in 1845 he served on the Library Committee, and two of his papers are published in our 'Transactions,' one "An Account of a Horn Developed from the Human Skin," vol. xxvii, the other "On the Echinococcus Hominis," vol. xxviii. Erasmus Wilson by his large professional income, but chiefly perhaps by his judicious investments, became possessed of great wealth, much of which he distributed during his lifetime with great but wisely discriminating liberality. The amount of his private beneficence, though known to be very large, cannot be accurately estimated, but he is well known to have been a most munificent public benefactor. Amongst other acts of munificence during his lifetime he expended £5000 in the endowment of a Chair of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons, and presented to the museum an extensive collection of models and drawings illustrative of diseases of the skin. In the University of Aberdeen, which had conferred on him the degree of LL.D., he founded, in memory of his father, a Chair of Pathology at a cost of £10,000. He contributed £10,000 towards the expense of bringing home the Egyptian obelisk which now adorns the Thames Embankment. In 1873 he restored the church of Swanscombe, in Kent. Besides contributing liberally towards the foundation of the Royal College of Music he endowed a Wilson scholarship at a



cost of £2500. In addition to large subscriptions to the Royal Medical Benevolent College he erected at his own sole expense a house for the head-master. He built a new wing and a chapel to the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, at a cost of more than £30,000; and as an eminent freemason he was a most liberal contributor to the various charitable institutions connected with the craft. In recognition of his professional eminence and his munificent public benefactions Her Majesty the Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood in 1881.

Amongst Sir Erasmus Wilson's contributions to general literature may be mentioned, 'A Three Weeks' Scramble Through the Spas of Germany and Belgium,' published in 1858, and 'Cleopatra's Needle; with Brief Notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks,' 1877.

About two years ago he was prostrated by a very serious illness which left him in delicate health and for more than a year before his death he had been totally blind. On July 23rd he was present at the consecration of St. Saviour's Church at Westgate-on-Sea, of which he laid the foundation-stone a year previously. A few days afterwards he was seized with inflammation of the bowels, which terminated fatally on August 7th. Sir Erasmus had no family but he leaves a widow and numerous deeply attached friends. Considering the benefits which by his great skill he conferred upon the numerous applicants for his professional aid and his munificent public and private benefactions he might with truth have appropriated the words of the patriarch, "The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

*Mr. James Stock Daniel*, who died last August at the age of eighty, had been a Fellow of our Society since 1836. The son of a solicitor at Ramsgate he was educated at the Rochester Grammar School. He commenced his medical studies in Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Thomas Wormald and Richard Owen, an acquaintance which was afterwards renewed at St. Bartholomew's.

There he acted as dresser to Wm. Lawrence, who so highly appreciated the brilliant social qualities of his pupil that he often asked him to take the bottom of the table at his dinner-parties. Amongst other distinguished men at St. Bartholomew's with whom Mr. Daniel formed a friendship which was continued through life were Sir George Burrows, the late Sir Thomas Watson, and Professor Richard Partridge. After leaving the hospital Mr. Daniel settled at Ramsgate, where for a number of years he had a large and lucrative practice. Amongst his intimate friends and patients there were Sir Moses Montefiore and the late Augustus Welby Pugin.

Mr. Daniel accompanied Sir Moses on two of his later journeys, viz. to Wallachia in 1866, and to St. Petersburg in 1872. The latter journey, on account of Sir Moses Montefiore's habit of rapid and continuous travelling, Mr. Daniel, although twenty years younger than his companion, found very fatiguing. He consequently had to stop on the way home and he never quite regained his former strength. He retired from practice as long ago as 1867. His friends report him to have been a most pleasant and popular man, well read and a good classic, with an extraordinary memory and brilliant powers of conversation. He was also a beautiful reader, rendering such pieces as "Twelfth Night," and the farce "A Fish out of Water," with wonderful effect.

*Dr. David Alexander King* having received his earlier education at the City of London School, was a highly distinguished student at St. Bartholomew's. In 1882 he graduated M.B. at the University of London, when he obtained the Scholarship and Gold Medal for Medicine, and was second with a Gold Medal in Obstetric Medicine. He served with distinction in various important offices at St. Bartholomew's, Casualty Physician, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, House Physician and Ophthalmic House Surgeon, and he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. He published in the 17th vol. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital

'Reports,' a paper "On Membranous Pharyngitis from Scarlatinal Infection" and in the same volume another paper on "Cases of Intestinal Obstruction." The 18th vol. contains an elaborate paper in which the results of seventy cases of typhoid fever are analysed, one result of the analysis being apparently to show that although for various reasons the early administration of solid food during the convalescence from typhoid is injurious, yet that it is not the cause of the relapse which so often occurs.

In another paper published in '*Brain*' (vol. v, p. 412) Dr. King has recorded a remarkable case of multiple cerebral tumours of unusual histological characters. All the papers afford evidence of accurate and industrious observation and close reasoning. His brilliant and highly promising career was cut short by consumption before he had completed his twenty-eighth year. He died at Torquay on September 4th, 1884.

*Dr. William Gillett Cory* was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1853. He obtained the license of the Society of Apothecaries in 1848, and graduated M.D. Paris in 1865. He commenced practice at Banstead, in Surrey. He afterwards practised at Brighton, then at Boulogne, and finally settled at Clifton, where, on the 25th September, 1884, he died in about two hours after an apoplectic seizure at the age of fifty-eight. In the '*Lancet*,' 1848, he published a "Case of Placenta Previa successfully Treated by Removing the Placenta before the Child."

In the premature death of *Dr. Evan Buchanan Baxter*,<sup>1</sup> we have to mourn the loss of one who by his great ability, his varied learning, and yet more by his admirable character was known by his many friends, and in the course of time would have been recognised by the entire profession and by the public as presenting the very highest type of an able and accomplished physician.

His father, James Baxter, a personal friend of Chris-

<sup>1</sup> See an interesting memoir of Dr. Baxter by one of his colleagues, '*Lancet*,' January 24th, 1885.



topher North, was descended from an old Scotch Presbyterian family. In early manhood he went to St. Petersburg, where he was Director of the English School in that city, and there he married Miss Ross, the daughter of a Scotch merchant who had settled in St. Petersburg. Of this marriage a daughter who died in infancy and the subject of our notice, who was born in 1844, were the only children. The mother died of consumption while her son was still very young. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. James Baxter was appointed Government Inspector of Schools in Russian Poland and went to reside at Kaminetz in the province of Podolsk.

There until the age of sixteen young Baxter was brought up and educated by his father and an old French tutor, and there, with a great natural aptitude for linguistic acquirements, he was placed in favorable circumstances for obtaining a practical knowledge of the chief European languages. Russian and German were the languages of the people amongst whom he was brought up, English was the language of his home, French he learnt from his tutor, and Latin from his father. In October, 1861, he came to England and entered the General Literature and Science Department of King's College. At that time he knew nothing of Greek, but in the course of the next year he had acquired such a knowledge of Greek literature and history as enabled him to obtain an open scholarship in classics at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he remained for three terms. His intention then was to become a classical tutor and Fellow and without doubt he would have obtained the object of his ambition; but "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." Baxter's university career was cut short by a summons to attend his father, who was dangerously ill in Russia and with whom he remained until his death, which occurred at the end of a year. On returning to England he found that he could not resume his place at Oxford, for his scholarship had lapsed, and for other reasons he decided to enter the profession of medicine, which held

out, as he said, "an opportunity for the study of physical science and a hope of comparative intellectual freedom." In 1864 he entered the medical department of King's College, where he obtained the first Warneford entrance scholarship and in the following spring he was elected a junior medical scholar in conjunction with the late Prof. A. H. Garrod and Prof. Curnow. In 1865 he obtained the Dasent prize open to the whole College and usually won by students in general literature, the subject for the essay being "The Minor Poems of Milton."

In 1865 he matriculated in the Honours division of the University of London, and in 1869, when he graduated M.B., he obtained the scholarship in medicine and was second with a Gold Medal in Obstetric Medicine. In 1870 he obtained the degree of M.D. and was marked with a star as worthy of the Gold Medal.

He held various appointments at King's College. In 1868-9 he was House Physician. For two years, in 1870-71, he was Sambrooke Medical Registrar, and he discharged the duties of this office in so exemplary a manner as to earn the gratitude alike of students and physicians, of the former especially, by his admirable bedside teaching. In 1871 he was appointed Medical Tutor and after conscientiously discharging the duties of this laborious office for three years, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Garrod as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and at the same time he became Assistant Physician to the hospital. On resigning the office of Medical Tutor he was elected an Honorary Fellow of King's College. In 1872 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians and in 1877 he was elected a Fellow. He was subsequently appointed an examiner in Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the College, and he held for five years the same office in the University of London. Whilst still Medical Tutor he was elected on the medical staff of the recently founded Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and he worked diligently at the diseases of children, first in the out-patient rooms and then in the wards, for the next nine or ten



years. During the same period he made his well-known admirable translation of Rindfleisch's 'Pathological Histology' for the New Sydenham Society, and he revised the fourth edition of Garrod's 'Essentials of Materia Medica.'

In the 'Practitioner' of 1873 he published a valuable paper entitled "The action of Cinchona Alkaloids and their Congeners on Bacteria and Colourless Blood-corpuscles." He was subsequently asked by the medical officer of the Local Government Board to investigate the value of disinfectants, the result of which inquiry was an admirable essay, published in a Blue-book in 1875, under the title "Reports on Experimental Study of Certain Disinfectants."

In 1876 he published in the 'British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review' an able summary of the physiology of the vaso-motor nervous system, in which he showed a thorough knowledge of the history and position of that important subject.

His accurate and extensive knowledge of skin diseases, derived from many years' work at the Blackfriars Hospital, is displayed in a paper on "General Exfoliative Dermatitis," published in the 'British Medical Journal,' vol. ii, 1879.

He had for several years contributed to the 'Academy' a series of "Physiological Notes." In March, 1880, he published, in conjunction with Dr. Willcocks, a paper on "Clinical Hæmometry," and his latest literary work was a brief note in 'Brain' (January, 1884) welcoming the publication of a Russian review devoted entirely to neurology. In 1881 Dr. Baxter was appointed Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, with the charge of instructing the lady pupils in clinical medicine, a work which he performed with characteristic zeal and efficacy.

Dr. Baxter had always been delicate, and during the last two years of his life he had a succession of serious illnesses, which were borne with heroic fortitude and even cheerfulness. First he had an attack of pleurisy in the right side, then a similar attack of the left. With

this there was some obscure intestinal trouble. Subsequently disease, probably tuberculous, attacked the apices of both lungs, and lastly came albuminuria and dropsy with exhausting diarrhoea, ending fatally on the 14th of January. He leaves a widow and a host of devoted friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

Those qualities of Dr. Baxter's mind and character which, in addition to his powerful and highly cultured intellect, excited the love and admiration of his friends, may briefly be said to have been his conscientious devotion to every work and duty which he undertook, his scrupulous accuracy of statement, his remarkable power of clothing his thoughts in clear, vigorous, and appropriate language, his fine sense of humour, and with all this his charming modesty of demeanour and his detestation of unseemly self-assertion and display. He had been a Fellow of this Society since 1874 and a Referee since 1881.

*Mr. William Collins Worthington* was born at the commencement of the century (February 26th, 1800) and at an early age began the study of medicine and surgery as a resident pupil at the Norwich County Hospital. There he had for his teachers the late Drs. Rigby and Philip Martineau, from whom he imbibed a love of his profession and a special taste for surgery, together with such instruction and experience as made him in after-life a successful lithotomist. On leaving the Norwich Hospital he entered at the Middlesex Hospital, where he worked under Sir Charles Bell, and studied anatomy at the school of Mr. Joshua Brook. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1819, and an Honorary Fellow in 1844. In 1822 he commenced practice at Lowestoft, and he soon established a cottage hospital, which under his auspices has grown to its present dimensions, with accommodation for thirty beds.

He was actively and extensively engaged in practice for fifty years, during which time he was a frequent contributor to medical literature. He was a diligent student of

pathology and never lost an opportunity of investigating disease by post-mortem examinations. He thus collected a considerable number of interesting pathological specimens. Mr. Worthington had been a non-resident Fellow of the Society since 1842, and he contributed three papers to the 'Transactions,' one on "Stricture of the Trachea" (vol. xxv); one on "Fistulous Communication between the Bladder and Ileum simulating Stone" (vol. xxvii), and a third on "A Case of Sacculated Œsophagus" (vol. xxx). He also published papers in the 'Lancet' on "Aneurism," "Paracentesis," and other subjects. Although not physically a strong man he had nearly completed his eighty-fifth year when he died on the 31st January last. This prolongation of his life with his mental faculties unimpaired he attributed to his strictly abstemious habits. He was always opposed to the dietetic use of alcoholic stimulants, so that both by example and by precept he was an influential promulgator of temperance doctrines. Mr. Worthington was highly respected and esteemed by all classes of the community, amongst whom his long, useful, and most honorable life had been passed.

It will have been seen from the report of the Council that our merely financial losses by deaths, resignations, and non-payment of subscriptions, have been considerably more than counterbalanced by the unusual number of new Fellows elected, and the balance-sheet shows a satisfactory excess of income over our ordinary annual expenditure.

The Council confidently appeal to the Society for their cordial approval of the extraordinary expenditure which has been incurred for the removal of the very grave sanitary defects which were found to exist in the basement of our building, defects of so serious a character as not only to imperil the health of those who reside on the premises, but also, though in a less degree, that of the numerous members of our own and other Societies who meet within these walls, and who have a right to expect that all due care shall be taken to guard them against the dangers resulting from defective drainage.

But in order to render our premises entirely suitable for the important work of various kinds which is here carried on, something is yet required. The lighting and ventilation of this meeting-room are not satisfactory ; it is very difficult to maintain a pleasant uniform temperature ; and towards the termination of a full meeting the air becomes not only unpleasant but positively unwholesome. There is also abundant evidence that the products of gas combustion are destroying the bindings of our extensive and valuable library. The Council whom you elect to-day will of necessity have their attention directed to this very important question, and if their deliberations should result in making as great an improvement in the lighting and ventilation as has lately been effected in the drainage, they will deserve and will doubtless receive the thanks of the Society.

In conclusion, I think it will be admitted by all who have attended to the work of the Society, that the papers and discussions during the past year have been at least equal to the average of former years in interest and importance, and an inspection of the list of papers to be read will show that we have an abundance of good material to occupy us during the remainder of the session.

The subject of cholera has for some time past excited much interest, and this interest increases as the time approaches when a reappearance of the disease in Europe is not improbable. It has therefore been thought desirable that the etiology, pathology, and treatment of cholera should be discussed at an early meeting of the Society, and I have undertaken to initiate such a discussion on the 24th inst., when it is hoped that we may have a large attendance and an instructive debate.